

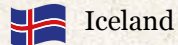
# SEAFOOD & PEOPLE

SEAFOOD IMPACTS PEOPLE IN MANY WAYS, FROM EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS TO NUTRITION AND CULTURE. READ ON TO DISCOVER MORE!

## SEAFOOD CONSUMPTION

**On average, fish provides around 35 calories per person each day, but this varies between countries and cultures.**

- On average, fish provides over 100 calories per person each day in countries where there is a developed or traditional preference for seafood, for example:



Iceland



Norway



Japan



Republic of Korea

- Seafood also represents a preferred part of traditional recipes and an important source of animal protein in small island developing states, for example:



Cook Islands



Maldives



Kiribati



Tokelau

- In the UK, the average person eat less than the government recommended two portions of fish per week.
  - Ready meals make up over 1/3 of seafood purchases in the UK.
  - UK take-away fish 'n' chip shops serve roughly 103 million portions of fish 'n' chips per year.

## ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED & UNREGULATED FISHING

**Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing refers to activities that defy laws and regulations and fishery management measures.**

- IUU fishing is associated with other crimes, including human rights abuses and corruption.
  - People working in the fishing sector are vulnerable to human rights abuses (e.g. forced labour) as they are often far out at sea and isolated.
- The rising cost and effort of fishing caused by decreasing fish stocks can drive IUU fishers to pay their crew little or not at all.
- Among others, the UK, US, Canada, Australia, and Japan have national laws to tackle IUU fishing by, for example:
  - Ensuring imported seafood is sourced legally.
  - Maintaining a list of IUU fishing vessels.
  - Issuing financial penalties to those found to be fishing illegally.

## GLOBAL SEAFOOD PRODUCTION & TRADE

- 47% of seafood in the UK is harvested by British fishers and farmers.
- 60% of global trade in fish and fish products by weight comes from developing countries.
- Fish production has almost doubled in Africa and Asia over the last 20 years.
- Social justice issues can arise from global seafood trade, e.g. in Lake Victoria Dagaa fisheries.
  - Dagaa fish is an important potential source of food to local communities in Uganda and Tanzania.
  - The feed industry can afford to pay more for fish than the local communities.
  - Feed market demands for Dagaa drive up the price and reduce the affordability of this important high-quality protein source for local communities.



### DID YOU KNOW?

IUU fishing leads to annual global fisheries production losses of £7-16.6 billion.



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## DID YOU KNOW?

Globally, 3.3 billion people rely on fish as a source of animal protein.

## LIVELIHOODS

**Globally, over 800 million people depend on fish for food and income.**

- Seafood provides important nutrients including omega 3 fatty acids, protein, and B vitamins.
- In some cases, small-scale fisheries may provide the main source of income for entire communities.
- In low income countries that import a large amount of their food, fish consumption is rising at an annual rate of 1.5%

## GENDER

- Women make up at least 50% of the global seafood workforce.
- Women are underrepresented at senior levels in the seafood industry.
  - E.g. in the sea bass and sea bream Turkish packaging and processing industry, around 24% of high-level positions are held by women vs. 45% of low-level roles.
- Women represent 14% of the 60 million people working in primary seafood production (fishing and farming).
- The secondary sector workforce (e.g. processing, marketing) is more evenly divided - in the UK women represent 40% of the seafood processing workforce.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

- The seafood industry offers many forms of employment, including:
  - Pre-production suppliers, e.g. feed, veterinary services, young fish for farms, equipment.
  - Producers, e.g. farmers, fishers.
  - Processors, e.g. packaging, filleting, freezing.
  - Transport, and distribution e.g. land, sea, air.
  - Retailers, e.g. supermarkets, fishmongers.
  - Food services, e.g. restaurants, fish 'n' chip shops.
- UK seafood employment stats:
  - Nearly 8,000 people work full-time on fishing vessels.
  - Over 19,000 people work full-time in seafood processing.
  - Food services, e.g. restaurants, fish 'n' chip shops.



PRE-PRODUCTION SUPPLIERS

PRODUCERS

PROCESSORS

TRANSPORT

RETAILERS

FOOD SERVICE

For more information head to [wwf.org.uk/sustainable-seafood](http://wwf.org.uk/sustainable-seafood)

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